

A Newspaper Devoted to the Welfare of All Workers by Hand or Brain

The Canadian Railroader Weekly

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THE FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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Plumb Plan and the Canadian Railroaders

THE Plumb Plan of nationalization and operation of railroads has given the transportation world yet another convulsion. It is peculiar that the industry, which is the very life blood of the nation, and whose stability is the very basis upon which constructive reconstruction must be built, should be rocked about by the political and economic storms which are sweeping across the western hemisphere. It is a time when calm thought and careful action will bear the richest fruits. If Canada will not be stampeded by the allurements of a new railroad gospel, it is absolutely certain that we will be spared national vicissitudes of the gravest character. Good judgment and safe procedure would counsel us to take full advantage of the distinctive position of Canadian transportation problems, while our more impulsive neighbors to the south are experimenting. The day will then arrive when we shall be able to analyse the theories and existing practicability of modern railway operations, and then we shall be in the position of adopting methods of proven worth and sound economic practicability.

Some Canadian railroads are already nationalized. We do not know what success will attend the venture. So far as it has gone it has not been a howling success. Nothing has occurred with the nationalization of Canadian railroads that has offered any startling advantage to the public, to the shippers, or to the workers.

Some of our roads are still

privately owned. No one who is fair has ever questioned the efficiency, or the broad national spirit, of the management of either the C.P.R. or the G.T. systems. Transportation is conducted along economical and sound commercial lines, tending towards the development of industry and agriculture. While this condition imposes a handicap upon the privately owned roads, because the competition by government ownership is not always clean-cut business competition, nevertheless the public is quite fortunately situated. The drama of private ownership vs. national ownership is

quietly and methodically unfolding itself in Canada. It will not be long before we will be able to see the weakness and the strength inherent in either system.

On the other side of the line, the Americans dived into the transportation field head first. High diving is an exhilarating pastime providing there is plenty of water and no rocks. But in the American instance the conditions were not found to be ideal. There were rocks aplenty beneath the smiling surface, and there is a deep gash for every rock.

When the American people plunged so wholeheartedly in the government operation of the railroads they were convinced that there would be great re-

ductions in the cost of transportation, and that a period of great railroad development would follow. The keen disappointment that came in the wake of the adventure has been a terrible shock to the enthusiastic high diver, who failed to examine the depth of the water. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost and all that there is to show for it is a further muddling of the railroad problems.

In the present dilemma the Plumb Plan sees the light of day. There is much to recommend it in theory. In practice we assert that the man does not live who can foresee or fortell the climax which would follow its inauguration and application. The plan is radical in the extreme. It is safe and fair to say that it is analogous with peaceful revolution. It is a phenomenon. It has been brought forward under the wing of the very conscientious, thoughtful and conservative brotherhoods.

So much has been written about it that it would be superfluous to print the details of the plan. The distinguishing feature is that it is a practical application of Guild Socialism. Among the extraordinary features surrounding the birth of this plan stands the fact that it has been endorsed by Mr. Gompers, who for years past has strenuously fought every socialistic propaganda that sought to invade the American Federation of Labor. It is equally unusual that the convention of the Federation, which was held in Atlantic City during June, was generally considered to be the most conservative convention ever held by the Federation and yet it endorsed the Plumb plan. The newspapers fairly glittered with burning descriptions of Mr. Gompers as a fighter



Asleep at the Switch

—Grain Growers' Guide.

(Continued on page 9.)

Our OTTAWA LETTER

PARLIAMENT assembles for an autumn session on September 1st, and one of its chief duties will be the formal ratification of the Peace Treaty. It has already been signed on our behalf by the pens of Messrs Sifton and Doherty. The performing of this function by our own representatives constitutes a great advance in our political status, but there are grave doubts in many minds whether in reality the advance is so great as that plausible politician, Mr. Rowell, tried to prove to the House of Commons last session.

When the war broke out in 1914, the people of Canada were committed to it by the acts of British statesmen over whom they had not the slightest control. The events of 1914 ought now to have driven home to the people of the overseas communities of the British Commonwealth the lesson that in the words of a distinguished Imperialist, Mr. Lionel Curtis, "as far as the first last and greatest of all national interests is concerned, they are not self-governing Dominions". It had been tacitly decided by all concerned that the line of demarcation which should separate Imperial and Dominion functions should be based on the principle, which was laid down by Lord Durham in his famous report, that the self-governing colonies should be free to assume of right whatever powers they might finally insist upon taking. Canada like Australia availed herself of this principle with considerable freedom in certain directions; she made her own tariffs and began to conduct her treaty negotiations by her own plenipotentiaries.

Content to Leave It.

But in common with the other Dominions she refrained steadily from assuming the full responsibilities and stature of nationhood and was content to leave the final decision in foreign policy in matters of peace and war to the Imperial Cabinet. In return she was not asked to make any contribution to the defence of other shores than her own for which a small permanent force and a modest militia survived. Our people were absorbed in the problems of material development and internal expansion; they were not interested in foreign affairs which

they innocently thought could not affect them, their press did not attempt to educate them and their politicians were equally indifferent. Not once in five years did the subject of foreign affairs give rise to a debate in Parliament and when they were discussed, the result was usually a display of hopeless ignorance and imbecility.

Nationalism Grew.

But when Canada raised and sent overseas an army much larger than the combined forces of Wellington and Napoleon, at Waterloo, a new state arose. It became impossible for Canada to play any longer the part of a minor under tutelage. She had as large a population as England had when she won the Seven Years' war and she had proved her capacity for carrying on a gigantic war effort. It became impossible therefore for Canadians to admit that they were incapable of transacting all their own business but must leave it to the allwise statesmen whom the British Isles produce. The spirit of Nationalism grew in intensity and pride in the accomplishments of the army strengthened it.

There was a reaction on the part of Sir Robert Borden who had previously inclined to the acceptance of the idea of subordination and tutelage. The truth is that as soon as possible after war broke out, the people of Canada ought to have been allowed an opportunity of ratifying the policy of their Government at the polls, which they undoubtedly would have done, but the Borden Cabinet then thought otherwise.

The Premier's Demands.

However, at the various Imperial Conferences which were called, Sir Robert, to his credit, took up a strongly nationalist attitude which, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had adopted it, would have brought down upon his head denunciations of treachery to the Empire from every Tory paper and orator in Canada. He rejected the idea of a centralized Imperialism and insisted that Canada must be an autonomous nation within the Commonwealth. He demanded and secured separate representation for us at the Table Peace; expressly to this both Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State and the British Foreign Office raised objections. In the cables from Britain all the blame for the obstruction was placed upon Mr. Lansing but there were other sinners.

The British official attitude apparently was that the Empire should enter the League as a unit, and the Dominions would be consulted in private over such questions as might specially concern them. The British Foreign Office realized at an early stage that separate admission to the Conference meant separate repre-

sentation in the League of Nations and it was exactly this development which the English Imperialists dreaded. But General Smuts and Premier Botha backed up the Canadian demands and Mr. Lloyd George rather than see the Dominion delegates depart in indignation persuaded both Mr. Wilson and his own train that the Dominions were entitled to separate representation as minor states. We had therefore four representatives at Paris, Sir Robert being accompanied by Sir George Foster and Messrs Sifton and Doherty.

Canadians Protested.

Our Premier did not play any meteoric part at the Conference and there is no need to believe the stories of his assiduous press agents that he was one of the leading figures. But on one or two occasions he did intervene. Sir Robert took, it is asserted, a special interest in the Labor convention attached to the League of Nations and successfully brought some amendments before the Convention. The Canadian delegation has filed a strongly worded protest against the famous Article X, which has excited so much criticism and opposition in the United States. Sir Robert did not hesitate to point out its significance, which he clearly realized; he exposed the danger of committing everybody to everybody else's wars and was very dubious as to the off hand guarantee of all the territorial adjustments which were made at Paris.

Many of them are based upon militarist demands for strategic frontiers or commercial advantage and will not bear examination from the point of view of justice; they are likely to be the source of fruitful quarrels and stand in the way of any permanence of peace. There are to-day almost half a score of territorial settlements in Europe and Asia which have been forced against the wishes of large elements of the people affected and yet the democracies of the New World are asked to guarantee their permanence.

Don't Know Subject.

Sir Robert and his colleagues contented themselves with official protests but it was difficult for them to carry the matter any further. Sir Robert will now come before Parliament next month and ask for its ratification of the Peace Treaty, which includes the League of Nations. Now there are not half a dozen members in the whole House who could offer an intelligent contribution to a debate on the subject. Dr. Michael Clark has more knowledge of foreign affairs than most, Mr. Hume Cronyn could say something as could Mr. Charles Murphy; had Mr. W. F. Nickle not unfortunately resigned, he would have made an intelligent speech and one or two of the younger French Canadians like Mr. Vien and Mr. Cannon have some information on foreign affairs.

But there are many members of the Cabinet whose minds are an ab-

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws.

Read the platform of the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association, sent on request.

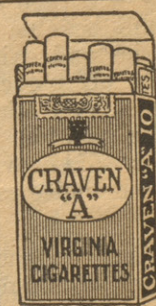
solite blank upon the subject of external affairs and one has yet to discover what particular qualifications Mr. F. H. Keefer, K.C., of Port Arthur, has for the post of Under-Secretary of the External Affairs Department. The debate may extend over two or three days; Sir Robert will make a dull and voluminous explanation of his performances, quoted freely from official memoranda and blue books, Mr. Rowell will point the moral and adorn the tale to claim credit for all sorts of things which have not in actuality happened, various back benchers who desire favors or jobs will acclaim Sir Robert and his colleagues as the greatest statesmen of the age, the Opposition will raise a few points and make a few carping criticisms which Mr. Rod. Lemieux will immediately discount by a fulsome flow of compliments to his opponents, a favorite pastime of his in recent months but very distasteful to his colleagues. There may or may not be a division, probably not, and Canada will find herself committed to a multitude of engagements and guarantees of whose scope and implications not one person in a hundred will have the faintest idea. There is more probability of a good debate on the peace terms in the Senate with all its faults but there is likely to be no serious questioning of the ratification.

Should be Informed.

Now it will be well that the people of Canada should have some understanding of the commitments and obligations which they undertake by assenting in full to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., who is easily the best informed person in Canada

BEGINS AT HOME

"It is right to begin with the obligations of home, and, while these are overlooked and rejected, no other duties can possibly be substituted for them."—Charles Dickens.



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on such matters, is devoting considerable effort to educating the public on the situation. In a recent article in the "Statesman", he writes: "We appear to be ready to assume the most gigantic and everlasting obligations without the slightest consideration, without even an effort to understand what we are doing. I do not exaggerate the nature of the obligation. Article 10 of the League provides that 'The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League'. Canada is to 'guarantee' the territorial integrity of 27 different countries".

European Complications.

Mr. Ewart then proceeds to detail a list of European complications in which we may, some day, be involved and asserts that we guarantee the territorial sovereignty: "Of Roumania, which is at the moment at war with Hungary on a quarrel of boundaries, which has taken to itself territory that ought to go to Serbia and which will be at issue over Bessarabia as soon as Russia has recuperated; of Czecho-Slovakia, whose boundaries are yet unknown;

"Of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state which has not yet been adequately baptized and has in hand a pretty quarrel with Italy over Fiume and other matters;

"Of Poland, which in its best days was unable to present a united front to its enemies, which has now been endowed with territory essentially German and which by its corridor divides Germany into separate sections;

"Of Italy, which has annexed

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Historically reviewed, the life story of Andrew Carnegie is full of amazing contradictions. Passionately devoted to democratic ideals, he nevertheless governed like a monarch, more powerful than the majority of European princes. Ranking peace higher than militant righteousness—a thesis which he earnestly defended at the National Peace Congress of 1907—he yet was at one time the greatest maker of armor plates in the United States, perhaps in the world. Directing his labors of love preeminently towards the object of enhancing the dignity and cultural standards of the masses, he yet owed his great fortune to some extent—and some hold to a large extent—to the suppression of self-respect and dignity among his own employees. The best that could be said about this inconsistency is that it was characteristic of the times. — The Survey, New York.

purely German territory in the Tyrol, which is engaged in a bitter quarrel with the new Serbo-Croatian state, which is making large claims in Africa and may get more than it is entitled to in Anatolia and elsewhere;

"Of the Hedjaz, the newly constituted Arab state which is not content with western Arabia but appears likely to extend through Palestine as far north as to include Damascus, a prospect distasteful to the French who regard the latter as in their preserve;

"Of Belgium, which has annexed Moisenet and is clamoring for more territory from both Germany and Holland;

"Of France, which at the present moment is in acrimonious dispute with Great Britain over division of the spoils in Syria and Asia Minor."

Leaguers Must Aid.

It is a long and imposing list, but it is substantially correct. We as a country are on the high imposing road to commit ourselves to send our soldiers and spend our money, if the League deems it necessary, to uphold the hasty settlements arrived at in connection with these areas and to suppress the efforts of such parties as seek to upset them. That such efforts at change will be made is inevitable.

Racial minorities who have been put or left under an alien flag will never permanently accept their alienation from their own blood. They will plot and agitate and seek assistance from their racial kinsfolk in other countries. The majority which rules over them will turn to a policy of reaction, militarism and oppression and the protesting minority will make their movement take a democratic guise. If the situation develops into real strife and bloodshed, the reactionary regime in the country, which is the oppressor, will call upon the League for help to quell the malcontents.

May Be Sympathy.

There may be a great deal of sympathy throughout the countries belonging to the League with the malcontents, but their Governments are pledged to maintain the territorial status quo and forth our boys will have to march forcibly to keep Imperialist and Clerical Italians in power over Serbs and Slovenes or Poles over Ukrainians. Take the Ukraine situation alone. The aristocrats who now control the new government of Poland are engaged in a campaign to possess themselves of territory which indubitably by every right and title should go to the Ukraine. If they secure it, we shall have to guarantee it. What will the 40,000 Ukrainians who have settled within our bounds and are ten times as numerous as the Poles in Canada say to such a contingency? Presumably if it arose they would have to make the best of it, but the developments likely to ensue would not be liable to make them contented and loyal citizens. Again the statesmen of Great Britain have made themselves res-

pensible for the care of vast additional areas of territory in tropical regions where white men cannot settle, partly taken from Turkey and partly from Germany.

Wanted Cheap Labor.

Ever since trades unions began to be powerful in the industrial communities of Europe, there has been a disgraceful scramble fostered by the capitalist classes and exploiters to secure control of tropical regions where cheap labor is plentiful and which produce a variety of products like rubber and palm oil, very valuable in modern industry. Britain, Germany and France were the chief participators in this game and though Germany has now perforce retired the scramble goes merrily.

The capitalist classes of Britain and France hope to recoup themselves for the restrictions on their gains at home, which the Labor and Socialist parties hope to set up, by even more profitable exploitation of the backward races. These tropical regions are difficult and expensive to administer and the British race has, to use a colloquialism, already bitten off more of them than it can chew. A few months ago, a nationalist uprising in Egypt was put down by force and bloodshed; India is seething with unrest, thousands of people are in prison for disaffected utterances or seditious acts and semi-martial law exists in many provinces.

Will Attract Capital.

Our hold upon these two great dependencies is exceedingly precarious. Yet at this time when we are overburdened with debt and have great difficulty in holding and governing the territories which we already possess, the statesmen of Great Britain come along and ask Canada to assist them in assuming further burdens without the prospect of any adequate recompense for her citizens.

All this additional territory will simply attract to itself capital which is urgently needed for the development of the self-governing Dominions. Any increase in the area of the British Commonwealth simply means a greater diffusion of effort and the watering down of its Britishness. Furthermore it has been proved time and again that a country cannot be at the same time a democracy in the truest sense and dominate a multitude of subject races. Such domination means militarism and caste rule and both are alike fatal to democracy. By all means let the people of Britain, if they choose, assume further responsibilities in tropical countries, but do not let us encourage them with a blank cheque and a promise to share all their liabilities.

Careful Scrutiny.

The Treaty of Versailles should therefore receive a very careful scrutiny at the hands of the Canadian people and their representatives. They should make known their dislike of certain of its provisions which are totally incom-

patible with the ideals set before our youth to secure their enlistment. There has been little criticism of the peace terms in Canada, but it has not been lacking elsewhere.

There is grave doubt whether the American Senate will endorse them and papers like the "New Republic" and the "New York Nation", which were formerly ardent supporters of President Wilson, are now bitterly critical of his failure to write his principles into the treaty. In Britain, the Labor party are intensely dissatisfied; their leaders insist that it must be revised ere civilization can get a chance to recover.

The powerful Socialist parties in France and Italy take the same view. General Smuts, who is one of the ablest men in the British Commonwealth, in a farewell interview before leaving for South Africa, expressed his dissatisfaction with the peace and asserted it was only the framework of the final settlement. Why therefore should not the representatives of a country which gave 60,000 precious lives to defeat Prussianism, freely voice their opinions of the settlement which has been framed up as a sorry substitute for the real peace which our heroes fought and died to secure?

J. A. S.

THE CIRCLE OF COST

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

The vicious circle is infinite; increased wages are overcapitalized for inflated profits, and the cost of goods mounts faster than the wage level."—Statement of the Four Brotherhoods of Railroad Employees.

The railroad man,
He made a raid:
A dollar more
The railroad paid!

The railroad then,
Demanded aid,
More fare, more freight,
The shipper paid!

The shipper stung
The wholesale trade;
It kicked a bit,
But still it paid!

The wholesale man
Was sore dismayed;
But promptly bled
The retail trade!

The retail trade,
As best it can,
Collects it from
The railroad man!

And so it goes!
So wise are men!
The railroad man
Begins again!

All Honor to Labor!



All Honor to the Great Army of Workingmen!

By your constant endeavor you are ever bringing to light new energy and new wealth.

You are fighting the Battle of PROGRESS. A terrible enemy is ever in ambush, POVERTY.

The best weapon against this is

“THRIFT”

Practice it by becoming a depositor of

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Glasgow, August 6.

At the present moment many minds are turning to the question of labor unrest, and various solutions of the problem are offered. Viscount Rothermere, who is the founder of several newspapers in Glasgow and elsewhere, in an article on the question, "Is the Coalition Government Necessary?" says that we must make a fresh start, or drift to national ruin. On its present basis, he thinks, the House of Commons fails to satisfy the wishes of the nation. We are confronted by the grave fact that the country is losing faith in parliamentary government.

This is not due to any inherent defect in our parliamentary system. It arises largely from defects brought about by the war. He believes that among the middle classes of all grades, and among the people possessed of wealth, a primary cause of the loss of confidence in Parliament is the widespread alarm at our perilous financial situation. It is felt that the House of Commons automatically sanctions the spending of immense sums in all directions and makes no attempt to enforce departmental economy. The working classes distrust the present system because they are deeply perturbed at the alarming and continuous rise of the prices of all commodities.

No Adequate Attempt.

Rightly or wrongly, they feel that Parliament ought to be able to bring prices down, and they consider that no adequate attempt is being made to do so. He views with considerable apprehension the financial aspect of the great housing schemes. He is fully aware of the urgency of the housing problem, although it is difficult to understand the extreme shortage of houses, when we know that the population of Great Britain, through war losses of 900,000 men, is sensibly less than it was before the war, but in facing it we must also count the cost. Has anyone ever told us what the total

outlay upon houses from public funds is likely to be? If we take the official statement of Great Britain's requirements, the expenditure must be immense.

There is one issue which transcends even the housing problem. That issue is national bankruptcy, which means general ruin. Bankruptcy is not yet in sight, but unless we rigidly control expenditure it may soon be visible on the horizon. Unbridled and wanton expenditure has produced taxation which is already excessive, and is likely to increase. His fear is that before long men of quite limited means or incomes may be called upon to pay an income tax of ten shillings in the pound. The time has therefore come for the creation of a new party, a combination pledged primarily to economy in administration and to the rehabilitation of the nation's finances on a sound footing. We want a progressive party, which will take real reconstruction for its watchword, and will prove that it is possible to make a new Britain without dissipating such resources as are left to us. Many will agree with Viscount Rothermere, but some are sure that the Labor Party will lead in the next Parliament, and this feeling is growing from day to day. Given a chance just now, the people of this country would give Labor its chance.

Unrest of Railway Clerks.

Members of the Railway Clerks' Association threaten to stop work as a protest against delay on the part of the Railway Executive Committee in granting their demands. The general secretary states that he has appealed to the clerks to remain at work pending action by the Executive Committee, who will probably meet on an early date, but the unrest has reached an acute stage. The general secretary states that the programme of the clerks was submitted to the Railway Executive Committee in January last. Since then all other grades of railway

workers have had substantial measures of improvement, yet the clerks have received nothing. Offers made by the Railway Executive Committee are not considered satisfactory by the executive of the Association, whose representatives put their case plainly to the Railway Executive the other day, and are now awaiting a reply and pressing for a further interview.

(Editorial note:—Since this letter was written the cable news informs us that the Government has made a settlement.)

Winter Food Prospects.

There is no likelihood of any shortage in the food supplies during the coming winter, but it is not improbable that high prices will be general. With the new lease of life given to his department, Mr. Roberts, the Food Controller, is making full preparation to deal with the situation. He does not expect that it will be necessary to control consumption by a general revival of the coupon system, but he foreshadows a continuance of registration in the case of meat, butter and sugar. While at least adequate supplies of other commodities will be available, the real problem concerning them will be the steadying of prices once they have reached this country. If it were only a matter of dealing with the profiteer, Mr. Roberts says the task would be a good deal simpler, but he could not hope to control the world situation which has arisen as the result of the war. At the same time he pointed out that under the system of food control exercised in this country staple commodities like bread, meat, bacon, and sugar were lower in price than in any other European country. As regards supplies, he views the prospects, if not with assurance, at least with optimism, but he anticipates that it will require a great effort to prevent prices rising beyond what they were last winter. He gave the most definite assurance, however, that he would not hesitate to make control a very real thing if he could help to prevent them going higher than they otherwise would do.

Clyde to Canada.

There has been an overwhelming

rush of passengers from this side to the United States and Canada, as you will probably know on that side. The ports at present available for shipping are quite unable to cope with the traffic. Our ports are to be re-opened or extended for passenger service, and there is a probability that Glasgow and another port will be again utilized by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for the Canadian service.

Future of Allotments.

In view of Glasgow Corporation's intention to terminate the tenure of all their plots next year, all holders have been called upon to combine and strenuously oppose this and insist upon holding on, in order to fully enjoy the reward of their outlay for the past three or four years. What is really wanted is greater freedom in the cultivation of the plots and permission to grow flowers to beautify the homes, and at the same time lend a touch of color to the present monotonous aspect of such spaces as have been set apart in the otherwise lovely parks for the growing of vegetables.

Scottish Miners.

No trouble is anticipated regarding the percentage of advance due the Scottish miners under the coal settlement, and full arrangements have been made in connection with the working of the seven-hours day. Some slight difficulty arose at a few points in Fifeshire and Midlothian in connection with the working hours, but the matter was amicably arranged without any serious loss of time.

It was agreed at a meeting of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union that a ballot vote of the miners of Lanarkshire should be taken before 23rd September with the view of ascertaining if the miners were in favor that direct action should be taken by the Triple Alliance on the question of military intervention in Russia, the raising of the blockade, the release of conscientious objectors, and military intervention in trades union disputes.

James Gibson.

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ALMY'S
LIMITED



The Progress of Proportional Representation

(Grain Growers' Guide)

Proportional Representation is assuredly on its way towards coming into its own. A notable feature of the Mathers' Report is its advocacy of Proportional Representation in the urban areas of Canada as a just and necessary means of securing to Labor its fair representation in Parliament. It is noteworthy also that Proportional Representation found favor with the Great War Veterans at their recent annual convention. The current issue of The Manitoba Veteran contains an excellent article setting forth the advantages of this system for securing fair representation, striking at the evils of the party system and raising the level of public life.

As. W. R. Wood wrote in his article on Proportional Representation in the Political Campaign Number of The Guide, it is founded upon a principle so manifestly fair that no argument or objection has ever been made against it. In fact, if government is to be truly representative and democratic, it can only be by having the elections of the representatives of the people based on that principle.

UNIONS TO HAVE STORES

Labor unions of Houston, Texas, will establish a cooperative store as a means of reducing the high cost of living. Funds now in the treasuries, which will be supplemented by funds raised in various ways, will be used to establish the store. The undertaking will be founded on

sound economic and business ideas, and managed by competent business men. Goods will be bought in large quantities and at most advantageous prices, and sold to working men and women of Houston on a very close margin. The aim will be to reduce the cost of living, not to make a profit out of the business.



LAST CALL

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ROUND CORNER FAMOUS

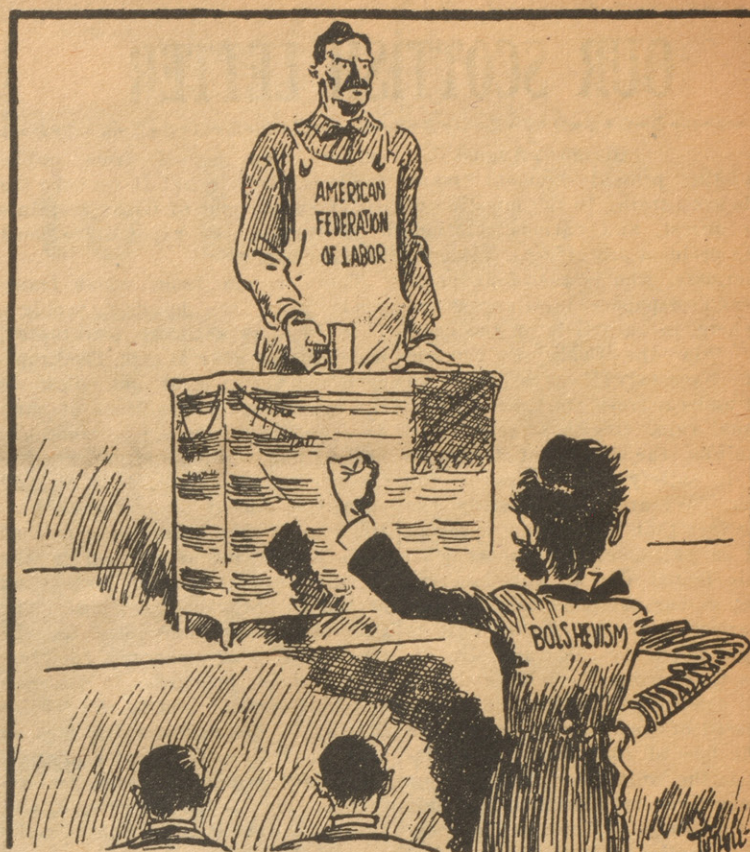
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ROUND CORNER, CRAIG
& BLEURY STS.



"Sit down; you're out of order!"

—'St. Louis Star.'

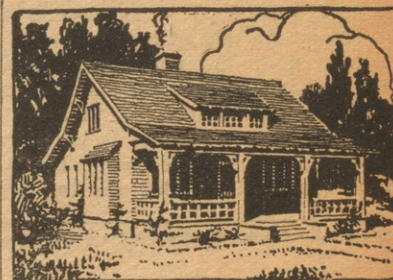
The Story of the Rich Journalist

(Canadian journalists are organizing into trade unions to secure better wages and working conditions.)

Once upon a time
A Canadian journalist
Had \$51.50
In real money,
In a chartered bank,
Under his own name.
He told his mates,
And they called him
A liar,
And he lost caste,
Because they knew that,
Since the days of
Babylon, and
Perhaps before then,
Journalism and impecuniosity
Had been
Siamese twins.
In great distress, being
A real journalist
And desirous of
Remaining in the tribe,
He produced
His pass book
In proof of his words.
Then his mates
Said that he must be
A grafter, and
He again lost caste.
So he
Cleared his throat
And confessed
That of the \$51.50

The sum of \$50
Had been
Bequeathed to him
By an aunt
In the
Fried potato business.
Thereupon, his mates
Forgave him
And called him brother.

K. C.



Ideal Homes for Railroaders

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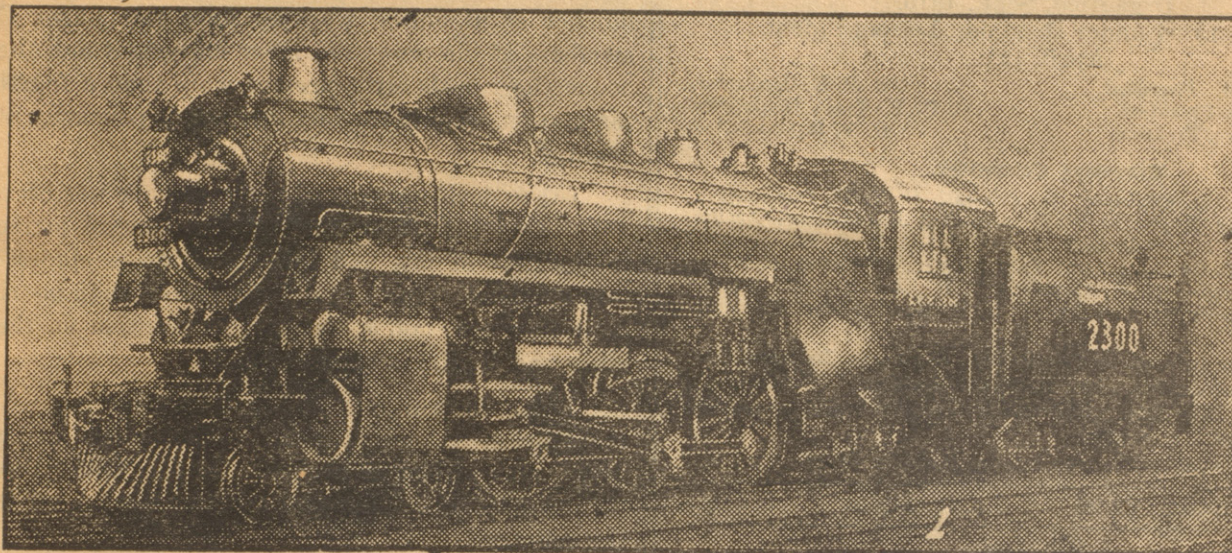
Canadian Nursery Co., Ltd

801 New Birks Building

MONTREAL

Phone: Uptown 260.

To Draw the Prince of Wales

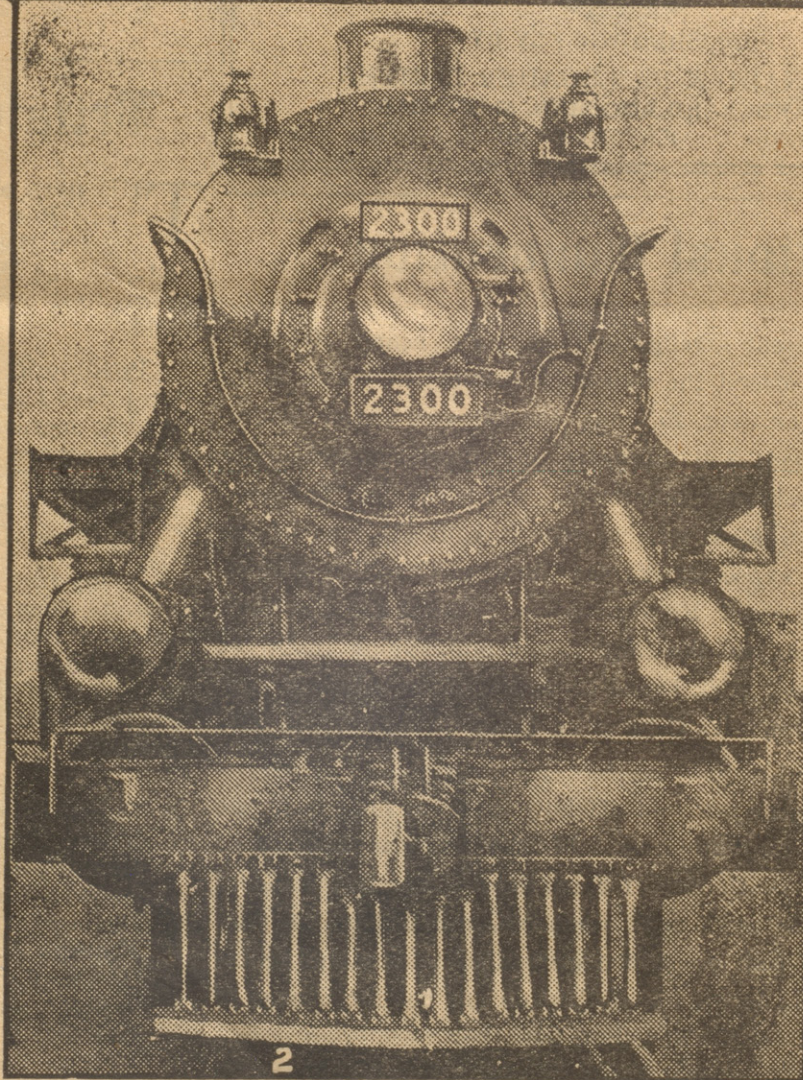


Big and still bigger locomotives are being turned out by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sixteen new ones are being built at the Angus Shops, Montreal, at the rate of one for every five and a half working days. They are masterpieces of engineering workmanship, the largest and heaviest passenger locomotives in the Dominion, and construction has been speeded up so that these required might be ready in time to draw the Royal Train carrying the Prince of Wales across Canada. They were specially designed, and constructed under the direct supervision of Mr. W. H. Winterrowd, chief mechanical engineer of the C. P. R. The total weight of each engine and tender in working order is 480,000 lbs., the cylinders are 25 inches by 30 inches, the diameter of the driving wheels 75 inches, and the boiler carries 200 lbs. steam pressure—giving the locomotive a tractive effort of 42,000 lbs.

The boilers are very large, each one containing approximately 5,000 square feet of heating surface. A superheater delivers the steam to the cylinders at a high temperature. The tender holds 8,000 imperial gallons of water and 12 tons of coal.

The engines are equipped with a vestibule cab which completely protects the engine men from the bad weather. These cabs are very comfortable and are conveniently arranged, being provided with large clothes lockers.

The new locomotives are to be used in the passenger service of the C. P. R., between Fort William and Winnipeg, and between Smiths Falls, Trenton and Havelock. They are sufficiently powerful to eliminate the necessity for running a number of heavy passenger trains in two sections, one of the new engines being able to handle the number of cars that it formerly took two locomotives to draw.



(1) Sixteen of these wonderful engines will soon be running on the C. P. R. lines.

(2) A Front View: The 2300 is capable of drawing a train twice the size of an ordinary train.

The Canadian Railroader

WEEKLY

The Official Organ of the Fifth Sunday Meeting
Association of Canada

Organized, Sept., 1916.

Incorporated under Dominion Letters Patent,
April, 1919.

J. A. Woodward, *President*J. N. Potvin, *Vice-President*W. E. Berry, *Sec.-Treasurer*

C. P. R. Conductor.

C. P. R. Train Dispatcher

G. T. R. Conductor

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Issued in the interest of Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen (Switchmen), Maintenance of Way Men, Railroad Telegraphers and employees in all branches of the service.

Membership open to all who toil by Hand or Brain.

Yearly subscription: \$2.00 Single copies . . 5 cents



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER LIMITED

66, DANDURAND BUILDING, MONTREAL

GEO. PIERCE, Editor.

KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

National Convention

SO far as present arrangements indicate, nearly 300 delegates will attend the industrial convention which opens in Ottawa on Sept. 15, under the auspices of the Federal Government. About 150 delegates, including representatives of some of the railway brotherhoods, will speak for the workers, and about an equal number will present the case of the employers. It is expected that the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the Industrial Reconstruction Association, the Civil Service Federation and the Engineering and Mining Institutes will be represented. Col. David Carnegie, of the advisory sub-committee of the Imperial Cabinet on labor questions, will also be in attendance.

No move has as yet been officially made to include in the conference the representatives of the extreme schools of thought—the O. B. U. men, for instance. Possibly some of them would refuse to sit in at a convention called for the purpose of trying to find a common ground of understanding between capital and labor, but if they do not get the chance of refusal they will delight in telling how they were ignored in a so-called scheme of national unity. Those who accepted the invitation would be obliged to harmonize their ideas and their communities with the policy of what is best for all the people.

At any rate, it begins to look as if something constructive would come out of the convention, and at least modify the strained condition of things.

K. C.

On Labor Day

LABOR DAY this year sees Canadian organized labor with greater strength and unity than ever before. As shown in the official figures recently published in the Canadian Railroader, there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of unionized workers since last Labor Day, and the members of the organized labor movement and their immediate connections probably represent more than a fourth of the total population, despite the fact that this is primarily an agricultural country.

Other developments of the year have not been less remarkable. One Big Unionism and the general strikes have come to the time of test and failed. A strike epidemic has passed over the land. The Royal Commission on Industrial Unrest has done its work, and a National Convention on the problems of labor and capital is close at hand.

It has been a year of big things for labor. Out of it all there arises a hope that the vicious circle of "up wages, up costs" may at last be broken. On this Labor Day there shines the prospect of a fuller and a better life for all the workers of the country.

K. C.

Britain Still Sea Mistress

THE first sentence of an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post, which is the main source of information of more than a million Americans and many Canadians, reads:—"The United States Government, you know, is by odds the greatest owner and operator of merchant shipping in the world."

Possibly in government-owned merchant vessels the United States does lead the world. We do not know. But when it comes to merchant ships under government control the meaning of the word "operator" is one to conjure with. The British Government, through its shipping control, is in a broad sense an operator of merchant shipping, and if that sense is the basis of comparison, Britain leads the world.

In any case, as the Saturday Evening Post statement has given rise to some discussion as to the strength of the mercantile marines of the U. S. and Great Britain, Lloyd's figures, just published, of the gross tonnage of the world in 1914 and 1919, are interesting as showing that Great Britain, despite her tremendous losses during the war, is still an easy leader. Here are the figures:—

| | 1914. | 1919. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | 18,892,000 | 16,345,000 |
| British Dominions | 1,632,000 | 1,863,000 |
| United States | 2,027,000 | 9,773,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,052,000 | 713,000 |
| Denmark | 770,000 | 631,000 |
| France | 1,922,000 | 1,962,000 |
| Germany | 5,135,000 | 3,247,000 |
| Greece | 821,000 | 291,000 |
| Holland | 1,472,000 | 1,574,000 |
| Italy | 1,430,000 | 1,238,000 |
| Japan | 1,708,000 | 2,325,000 |
| Norway | 1,975,000 | 1,597,000 |
| Spain | 884,000 | 709,000 |
| Sweden | 1,015,000 | 917,000 |
| Other countries | 2,427,000 | 2,552,000 |

The United States, besides the figures above, is credited with 2,260,000 tons of shipping on the Great Lakes in 1914, and with 2,160,000 tons in 1919.

Plumb Plan And Canadian Railroaders

(Continued from page 1).

against Socialism. Still, Mr. Gompers cabled his support of the Plumb Plan from Paris.

A brief survey discloses that the Plumb Plan, the product of a brilliant mind, sponsored by organisations known and admitted to have sober wisdom, and splendid leadership, has been born in an extraordinary time, by extraordinary circumstances, to solve an extraordinary problem in an extraordinary way, involving extraordinary responsibilities. Such circumstances counsel extraordinary caution and calm thought. We earnestly believe that the Plumb Plan will not be a national issue in Canada owing to the fact that some of our railroads are already nationalized, and the financial arrangements and the management have already been provided. The Plumb Plan is therefore not applicable. It appears to us that the sensible thing is to permit those who are more impetuously inclined, and who are rich enough not to suffer industrial death if the experiment should fail, to develop their idea of modern railroading. If we watch the procedure the day will arrive when we shall be able to analyse private ownership, national ownership and the Plumb system. And when that day comes we will know just how to conduct, operate and build Canadian railroads for the true development and the industrial prosperity of the people of the Dominion.

G. P.

391 APPLICATIONS TO DOMINION RAILWAY BOARD

The report of the Dominion Railway Board for the year ending March 31, 1918, says that the board held fifty-nine public sittings, at which 391 applications were heard. These consisted of complaints of private individuals or on larger matters of general public interest affecting the community as a whole. The total number of applications and complaints dealt with by the board amounted to 3,611; 20 per cent. of which were set down for formal hearing, and 80 per cent. which were disposed of without the necessity of such a hearing.

In April, 1917, the railway companies applied for authority to increase their freight and passenger rates. There were ten sittings of the board on the matter at the most important cities from Montreal to Vancouver, and judgment on the question was issued December 26, 1917.

Minister of Labor Declared Unity and Cooperation, Watchwords of Capital and Labor

That the establishment of the Board of Commerce, with the powers of the Railway Commission, to investigate profiteering and enforce the remedy at once was having a salutary effect long before it got to work, in preventing the further inflation of prices, was what Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, told an audience composed of returned soldiers, belonging to the Canadian Federation of Soldiers and Sailors, Saturday night, at Montreal, at a dinner tendered the federal minister.

It was a frank talk to the returned men in their capacities of workmen and unionists. The minister urged that they spread unity among their fellow-unionists, with the golden rule as the theme, and cooperation as the watchword for all. He advised both capital and labor that it was only by using such ideas that Canada could overcome the crisis it was now facing. To the labor men he said legal means had been found of settling their difficulties—the Industrial Investigations Act—and that an illegal strike would never succeed. He said that out of the 83 boards of arbitration appointed by the Federal Government under the act from January 1st, 1918 to August 1, 1919, only three strikes resulted.

Loss by Strikes.

During May and June, the minister said, there had been an abnormal number of men on strike in Canada, and there had been 1,330,000 work-days lost during that time as a result. These days, at from \$3 to \$3.50 per day, resulted in a big loss to the country, and economically much more, as the money earned would have been turned over a score of times. As it was, its face value was lost to each individual owner. As against this record he cited the success of the Government employment bureaux which had been placing 1,000 men per day in employment during the past two months, with a record of 103,000 from March 8th to July 12th.

Of the men who fought for Canada, he told the soldiers that 55 per cent. were wage-earners. This statement, he said, was the best compliment that could be paid to the workman of Canada. During the war period there had been nothing in Canada that savored of Bolshevism. Labor had done its best to supply material for the men at the front. But recently there had been men of considerable ability who saw the opportunity whereby they hoped to gain the sympathy of the returned soldier in favor of propaganda which was not in the best interest of the country. This propaganda was only the instrument whereby they expected to get vengeance long

sought for against the so-called capitalistic class.

The speaker outlined his plan whereby capital and labor could work together to the advantage of both. In defining capitalists, he said that large companies were carried on, not by the investment of large sums of money by wealthy men, but by the savings of hundreds of thousands of working men. Where was the interest of the working man to destroy an industry which his own money helped to maintain?

Twenty years ago, the Minister explained, he himself thought the only way of getting anything for the working man was by open warfare with capital. Now the only way whereby industry could flourish was by the meeting of capital and labor and the bringing out of the truth. By reason of the respect which labor had obtained for itself through its logical and lawful behavior under grievances, the class of employer who only considered the working man for his money value, instead of his human value, was growing fewer. Industries were in charge of younger men, broader-minded men, who had less of the spirit of antagonism to united efforts of working men.

Decries Warfare.

But there were others who felt there was nothing in common between capital and labor, that there must be open warfare. This doctrine had been preached in Russia and we know the result. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed. This situation was utterly impossible here because Canada had enjoyed liberty and Canadian people were not laboring under unfair treatment.

The Minister said that many people made a grave mistake when they thought the returned soldier

would join and second the efforts of the agents of this propaganda who landed in the United States and subsequently came to Canada, stirring up disorder for their own motives. He cited the Winnipeg trouble as a very embarrassing one for him as a labor man. Passing through Winnipeg a week ago, the Minister said that some of the strikers came to him and said he should have arrested them all as rebels, that they did not know it then, but they did now. This was characteristic of the new attitude of the West in labor matters. Bolshevism was never more remote from establishing itself in Canada than at the present time.

Instancing the case of the farmers in the east who favored only producing enough wheat for their own uses in order to bring the manufacturer to his knees—which could be truly called Bolshevism of the worst sort—the Minister urged upon the necessity of the application of the principle of the golden rule. If Canada could surmount the difficulties which now beset her, he felt that a greater day of prosperity than Canada ever had had would dawn for her.

The increased cost of commodities, he said, was caused by the scarcity of production during the four years of war, due to the fact that only 32 per cent. of the population of Canada was engaged in agricultural pursuits and to the enormous cost incurred in production caused by increased wages.

NEWSWRITERS' PLANS

Newswriters in New York are discussing organization. It is understood that one of the big hotels refused to permit the use of a room for the newswriters' meetings, but that another of them granted permission readily. The staffs of at least three newspapers are said to be generally interested in the plan.

TUT TUT!

"Oh! be not hasty, friend", I cried, "Think twice o'er all you utter". "I'm bound to do so", he replied, "Because I stut-tut-tutter!"

We have never heard of anyone who regretted changing from some other Coffee to Chase & Sanborn's "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE But we have heard of a great many who were sorry they did not change sooner.

In $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole—Ground—Pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

The WOMAN'S FORUM

BLIND TO EVERYTHING - BUT THE TRUTH

Woman's Outlook On Society Has Changed

Since women have gone into industry by the millions, their outlook on society has entirely changed. They no longer take things for granted or believe as their grandmothers did that the world evolves around the hearth stone.

The woman of today realizes that at best no matter how perfect a place her home is (and there are few homes worthy of the name today) that the outside influences have as great, more often greater, influence on her children than all her efforts, example and sacrifices can possibly command. With this knowledge, the woman of today is evolving a new force and throwing it into the maelstrom of public life to be sifted, moulded, and added to the other forces, busy seeking to bring order out of the maddening chaos.

This new force must be reckoned with, a force which is going to transform, and complicate all social relations including the entire prop-

erty system. This new force is the human individual.

For the first time since the beginning of history, woman claims her rights, first as an individual, secondly as the mother and life giver of the race. The working woman, the slave of a slave, who owns nothing, not even the right to her own body or the children she bears, has suddenly awakened to her power and possibilities as mother and world builder, and is claiming everything that rightly belongs to her, the right to work, the right to control her own life, the right to the complex development of her faculties, to the continuous exercise of her free will and of her reason and the right to protect her children in industry and influence legislation, hitherto the sole prerogative of the masculine mind which alas has too often proven itself a destroyer rather than a conservator of life and property. The double stimulus of a measure of freedom in political and industrial life has developed and awakened in woman a consciousness of her own power, politically, and united her industrially to her one time protagonist, man. She has become a person essential in public as well as in private life, and insists on being treated as such everywhere and always. She has, through the evolution of machinery and the war been transformed from the submissive wife and passive wage-earner to the active, conscious industrial unit and director of household economies, a co-partner instead of an appendage or "clinging vine".

Woman's limited entrance into public life has brought about many changes for the good of humanity. What her greater participation in politics and industry will mean, we can but anticipate from past achievements. Of two things we should be certain, she will not worship property and commerce as men do this, she will make the means of her children's happiness, development and emancipation, and not their enslavement and degradation, nor shall she let the demon of war devour the youth, lay waste and make grave yards out of large portions of the earth's surface.

No one would be so foolish as to suggest or imagine that with the fuller participation of women in the world's business, the Millenium would be ushered in, neither would we suggest that women were very much superior to men. There are

good men and good women, average men and average women, but there is this unmistakable and undeniable difference, woman knows the cost of life, it is her first concern. She would make all life and all things subservient to her children, and as the race marches forth on the backs of little children, the instinctive law of child protection, inherent in every normal woman, is the basic law of life and must eventually hold sway over human enactments. Hence her concern with laws and reforms, particularly relating to women and children. This constructive force can no longer be shut out from the reconstruction of the new world now being ushered in.

Labor, organized or otherwise, must realize this part and cast aside all barriers impeding her liberty and progress. The organized intelligent woman, whether in the home or industry, is labor's greatest asset. Accordingly, the great mill stone blocking the path of organized labor and dragging it to earth is the indifferent, unawakened, unorganized woman.

Rose Henderson.



MAY THE BEST MAN WIN!

For the next few months outdoor sports will be in full swing, and suitable recognition of the victor will find its best expression in

A Mappin Trophy or Medal.

There is one appropriate for practically every sport in a choice of gold, gold filled, silver or bronze.

Mappin & Webb
CANADA LIMITED

353 St. Catherine Street West
MONTREAL

THE MIZA

There was a young lady named Liza,
So pretty no one could despise,
When her best beau does call
He just sits by the wall
And iza and iza and iza.

By Appointment
FURRIERS



To H. M. King
George V.

It is well to keep in mind that a sharp advance in Fur prices is anticipated in the early Autumn.

This fact is recognized by far-sighted women, who are now buying Furs for wear next Winter.

Our models for the Fall and Winter of 1919-1920 are completed and displayed in our show rooms.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

405 St. Catherine St. West
MONTREAL

CLARK'S

Canadian Boiled Dinner



This Legend on the Tin is a Government Guarantee of Purity.

W. CLARK, Limited, Montreal

Canada Food Board, License No. 14-216

By Special Appointment to His Majesty the King

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

Millers of two indispensable foods which are prime favorites throughout Canada

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" OGILVIE ROLLED FLOUR OATS

MILLS AT Montreal Fort William Winnipeg Medicine Hat

The Largest Millers in the British Empire
Canada Food Board License Nos. 411 to 5-372-418 and 2 025

WOMEN'S PLACE IN LABOR IS DISCUSSED

**Minimum Wage And Equal Pay For Equal Work
Called Fundamental By Secretary Of The
Boston Central Labor Union.**

Whether or not women in certain occupations are able to do as much work as men, the minimum wage and equal pay for equal work are fundamental in the view of Labor men, according to William F. O'Connor, president of Boston local, News Writers Union, and secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union.

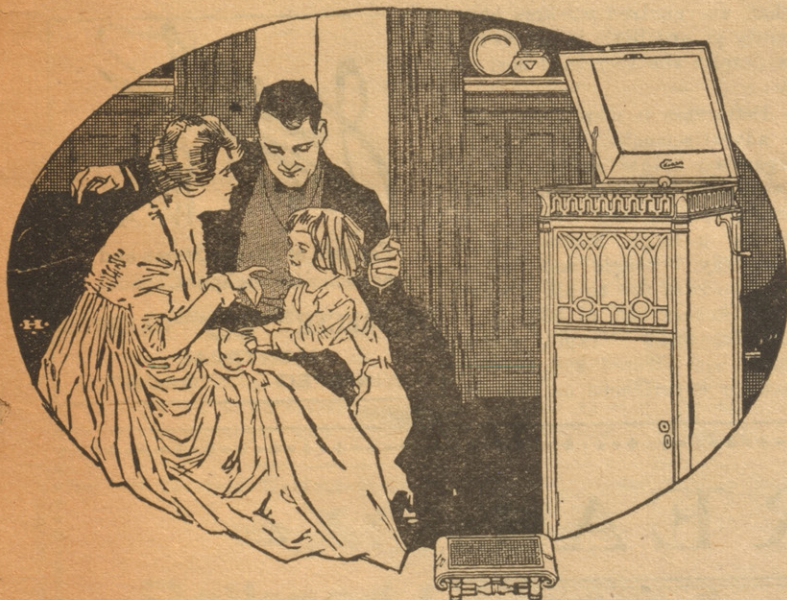
"In our own occupation, news writing, women do the same work as men, and the union has accepted without reservation the idea that they should receive the same pay", said Mr. O'Connor. "But the whole theory of collective bargaining is based on the view that Labor is not and should not be a commodity to be bought and sold in the market, in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

"There is a certain minimum standard of living which must be maintained. Men are, on the whole,

better able to enforce such a standard than are women. Moreover, it has been the custom in industry for many years to pay men somewhat higher wages than women for the same work. That has led in many industries to the substitution of women for men, because the employer can get greater production for his money.

"The minimum wage for women is of vital importance to men as well for so long as women can be made to work at less than a living wage the position of every waged or salaried worker is undermined.

"In some industries women are not able to enforce a minimum wage through collective bargaining. It is in those industries that the pressure of public opinion should compel a change. It seldom occurs that a minimum wage gives much more than



Have Plenty of Music in your Home.

Music has been the means that has been adopted throughout the ages for communicating joy.

We sing love songs and patriotic songs. We sing songs of sadness and songs of gladness; songs of home and songs of childhood and our nature responds and vibrates to the magic of music.

"Music should shed its blessing in every home".

Buy a Piano, a Player Piano or a Phonograph and celebrate with Music in your own home, and provide the means whereby Music may be an ever available friend and companion.

LAYTON BROS
Montreal's Leading Piano & Phonograph House

550-552 St. Catherine St. Wt., Corner Stanley

New Edison Phonographs.
Mason & Risch Pianos.

Columbia Grafonolas. Layton Bros.
Pianos and Player Pianos.

MACARONI OF "SUPERIOR QUALITY"

Yes! And it is called



RECIPE
LEAFLET
IN EACH
PACKAGE

ONE FULL
POUND NET

MADE IN CANADA, BUT

"WITH THE TRUE ITALIAN FLAVOR"

Ask for "SUNSHINE" when ordering Macaroni
Sold by all First Class Grocers

P. Pastene & Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.
Manufacturers.

a chance to live decently; it offers little opportunity or incentive to squander money. Yet some employers, in resisting its application, have said that if they were obliged to pay a minimum wage they would be unable to continue business. It is a question in my mind whether any employer who makes such a plea has a right to continue in business. It is quite as necessary for a girl to live as it is for an industry to live.

"The whole problem of parasitic industries is serious in its possibilities of detriment to the community as a whole. So long as any industry is allowed to pay less than a living wage. If that is not done the man-of working people who comprise the majority of our population. With proper organization of industry, it certainly ought to be possible to have each employee produce enough to justify the payment of a living wage. It that is not done the management is at fault."



Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods,
Travelling Requisites
and Harness

The largest leather manufacturers in Canada.

Lamontagne Limitée,
338 N. D. St., W, MONTREAL

Branches :
WINNIPEG. QUEBEC.

ESTABLISHED 1840

JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
ONE OFFICE ONLY
290 Mountain Street, Montreal
AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS

Cream of the West Flour

The Hard Wheat Flour

That is Guaranteed for Bread

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto



Fairbanks - Morse

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Motor Cars, Track Tools, Electric Baggage
Trucks, Hand Trucks, Section
Men's Engines.

Your recommendation of Fairbanks-Morse Railway
Supplies will be appreciated.

"Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods"

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto,
Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary,
Vancouver, Victoria.

The Way the Wind Blows

"HANDS OFF UNIONS"

Keep hands off trade unions" is the essence of a recent order of the ordnance department of the U. S. army by Brigadier General Pierce, acting chief of ordnance. The order is directed to officers in charge of workers and declares that "it must be clearly understood that there shall be no abridgement of the right of men to join societies, associations or unions of any kind, and no limitations upon conferences between representatives of those bodies and the proper ordnance representatives".

BOSTON POLICE UNION

The Boston police, in spite of the opposition of Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, will this week obtain a charter in the American Federation of Labor as City Policemen's Union 16,807. The organization will be the first police union established in that part of the country.

VANCOUVER CLEAVAGE

Owing to the cleavage in organized Labor circles in Vancouver, following the recent general strike, it is not likely that Vancouver will be represented at the annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Hamilton, Ontario, in September. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council as at present constituted is in control of the One Big Union supporters, and if they sent delegates to Hamilton it is doubtful if they would be recognized by the congress. In the meantime the movement for the formation of a new Trades and Labor Council is under way. The breach between the two elements has been accentuated by the One Big Union party vacating the

Labor Temple and seeking quarters in another building.

WILL LOSE CHARTER

The Washington State Federation of Labor will lose its charter in the parent body, the American Federation of Labor, unless the state body repudiates the favorable action it took on the resolution for a referendum upon the advisability of forming One Big Union along industrial lines. The warning was read by the state secretary of the American Federation of Labor to Charles Perry Taylor, of Tacoma, district organizer and former state secretary.

In effect this would mean that 280 local unions in Washington would be immediately called on to form a new state federation.

IVENS LOSES POST

Rev. William Ivens was formally dismissed from the editorship of the Western Labor News, at Winnipeg, by the heads of the reorganized Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Ivens said he would refuse to recognize the authority of the reorganized council and would take legal action to regain his position on the labor paper.

EJECTED O.B.U. MEN

Climax to the tense situation which has existed between the One Big Union element of the miners at Drumheller and the group of veterans employed at the Moodie mines, Alberta, came Saturday evening, when some of the veterans came quietly into Drumheller, seized five or six of the One Big Union leaders, took them out of the town, and

faced them outward on separate trails and told them to keep going.

They have not been heard of since, though it is reported that they will attempt to return to the town. A clash is expected if this attempt is carried out.

The men run out are: Secretary Sullivan, of the One Big Union local organization, and MacDonald, Dufois and Thompson, other leaders in the movement.

A citizen of Drumheller said he would not vouch for the peace of the community much longer if the mines did not get going and the tense atmosphere relieved in some way.

PRE-WAR PAY FOR NON-UNION LABOR

Newspaper Advertisements Show Striking Contrast With Wages Offered Organized Workers.

(Christian Science Monitor)

Although milkmen in New York are demanding \$55 a week for a six-hour day, and garment workers in Boston are said to be receiving \$14 a week for 44 hours, examination of the want advertisements in daily papers shows that clerical positions are generally on a pre-war salary scale, and that unorganized workers have apparently gained little in salary advances despite the increased cost of living.

The distinction is more noticeable where advertisements for help in well-organized trades appear beside those seeking office and store help. For example, men and women are wanted by a large Massachusetts shoe company. Single and double vampers can earn \$30 to \$45 a week and tip stitchers \$25 to \$33, it is stated. Meanwhile "rapid stenographers" are offered \$14 to \$18, an "auditor experienced on cost re-

cords, financial accounts, or with a firm of public accountants", \$1,500 to \$1,600 a year—about \$30 a week—and retail store salesmen, \$18 a week. The shoe company is located in a city where the scale is said to be lower than in certain other cities near Boston.

A "mechanical engineer for assistant appraisal work" can get a good job at \$22 a week, if he is qualified; but a comparatively small street railway company, operating outside the larger cities and paying a wage scale less than that paid in Boston, announces that it needs help and that its men last year averaged more than \$25 a week. Numerous positions for girls in office work are offered at \$8, \$10 and \$12 a week.

THE WOMAN'S WAY

If the shoe fits, get a size smaller.

TEES & CO
FUNERAL FURNISHINGS
OR 1653
912 St. Catherine St. West.

Jaeger
PURE WOOL WEAR
For sale at Jaeger Stores and agencies throughout Canada.
DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen CO. LIMITED
System
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG TORONTO

MONTREAL

IS

THE PARIS AND NEW-YORK OF CANADA

So is the St. George's Store Reg'd the centre of Fashionable Style, Finest Materials, Exclusive Choice and Lowest Price.

We are now ready for Fall and Winter.

WE STAND BEHIND OUR NAME AND REPUTATION. ST. GEORGE'S — FIRST AND ALWAYS.

St. George's Store Reg'd

284 West St. Catherine Street, JACOB BUILDING

172 St. John Street, QUEBEC

PROGRESS MADE IN WHITLEY COUNCILS

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary of the parliamentary committee of the British Trades Union Congress, addressed the Industrial Reconstruction Council recently taking for his subject "Some Industrial Problems."

Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P., who presided, spoke of the progress in the establishment of joint industrial councils under the Whitley scheme. He said that soon there would be established and at work no fewer than 40 such councils, covering that number of industries, and there would be 31 interim reconstruction committees, many of which would, no doubt, develop into the full status of industrial councils.

The movement, he continued, went further than that. He was informed that the banking world, the teaching profession, and the insurance world were taking definite steps in the same direction. He was glad, moreover, to say that all the reports which came in from the councils showed that they were animated by the right spirit. He noticed what successful work was being done "round the table," and that there was apparently unanimity—certainly there was no dispute or stoppage of work. Some of the councils, Mr. Whitley added, had taken up the question of research work and appointed sub-committees to deal with the matter.

Mr. Bowerman spoke mainly of the progress of adoption of the Whitley scheme in the printing trade. He described the era of what he called "the Limited Liability Companies," which set up large establishments where the employer, as the employee, was unknown, and said that this era led to an estrangement between the employer and employ-

ed. The recommendations of the Whitley committee were brought forward and the printing trade had formed its own council. An agreement was arrived at in March for the reduction of working hours to 48 per week, the granting to every one in the trade one week's holiday with pay, and six statutory holidays per year with pay. Something like 250,000 employees in London and throughout the country were benefiting by this scheme. The future outlook as regarded the relationship between employers and employed, he said, was never brighter or better than at the present time.

Speaking later, Mr. Whitley said he did not think there was any limit to what might be done by industrial councils. They would fully and frankly face all the problems of their respective industries, putting the human problem always first, but also bringing commercial and perhaps financial and economic problems within their purview.

GOSSIP NOW AND THEN

"Jermalon tells me that his wife is very angry with you because you didn't keep your promise not to tell anybody what she told you about her sister-in-law," says Mr. Piefickle, reprovingly.

"Well, she has no reason to censure me," asserts Mrs. Piefickle. "I never confided it to anybody except you."

"That's just it, my dear. I happened to mention it to one or two of the fellows downtown, and they spread it around until it came to Jermalon's ears, and he told his wife about it. I don't see why it is you women have to gossip all the time."—Atlanta Constitution.



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